

The Liberalist

PRESTON BRADLEY, Editor
GRACE THAYER BRADLEY, Associate Editor



Volume XXVII

March, 1951

Number 12

THE PEOPLES CHURCH

Lawrence at Sheridan

* * *

EASTER SUNDAY, March 25

Four Great Services

9:00 a.m.—“THE SUNRISE NEVER FAILED US”

11:00 a.m.—“WHAT A YEAR FOR EASTER!”

3:30 p.m.—“WHO ART THOU?”

New Members to be Received
Christening Service for Children

7:00 p.m.—“MY FAITH IN IMMORTALITY”

Closing Sunday Evening Service

THE PEOPLES CHURCH INVITES YOU

To Share the Lenten Season With Us

Hear

DR. PRESTON BRADLEY

In Vital Subjects

PALM SUNDAY, March 18

11:00 a.m.—“Truth Marches On”

7:00 p.m.—“From Jerusalem to Chicago—How Far?”

HOLY WEEK—March 19 to 23

Loop Services

Erlanger Theatre

127 N. Clark St.

Every Noon—12:10 to 12:40

THEME: “SPIRITUAL POWER FOR THESE DAYS”

Monday—“What is Spiritual Power?”

Tuesday—“Spiritual Power and Prayer”

Wednesday—“Spiritual Power and Faith”

Thursday—“Spiritual Power and Love”

Friday—“Spiritual Power and Sacrifice”

CHURCH SERVICES

Peoples Church

Lawrence at Sheridan

Every Night 8:00 o'clock

THEME: “WHO IS THIS MAN?”

Monday—“Jesus and His Age”

Tuesday—“Jesus and His Message”

Wednesday—“Jesus and the Bible”

Thursday—“Jesus and His Friends”

Friday—“Jesus and His Enemies”

DR. BRADLEY'S RADIO SCHEDULE

WJJD Every Sunday Morning the entire Church Service is
broadcast from 11 to 12:30

WBBM Every Sunday Night at 10:15 (780 on the dial)

WGN-TV Every Monday Night at 8:00 (Channel 9)

A LENTEN PILGRIMAGE WITH THE SAINTS

The Centuries Speak to the Hours

BY THOMAS S. KEPLER

Professor of New Testament, Oberlin College

(Reprinted from the Chicago Daily Tribune of February 13, 1951.)

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING [1780-1842]: It is October, 1842. The chimes of the Catholic cathedral in Boston toll as the funeral procession of William Ellery Channing passes slowly thru the streets. Today in the Boston public garden stands a monument with these words engraved to Channing's memory: "He Breathed Into Theology a Humane Spirit." Channing has been called the "lay saint" of modern times. After a visit to England, Coleridge said of him, "He has the love of wisdom, and the wisdom of love. He is the very rarest character in earth."

William Ellery Channing is called the father of Unitarianism. In 1819 he went to Baltimore to preach at the ordination of Jared Sparks [historian and educator who became president of Harvard]. What he said then is considered the stimulus for the Unitarian movement in the United States. In 1825 the American Unitarian association was formed with Channing as its recognized leader, with Ralph Waldo Emerson and Theodore Parker [preacher and abolitionist who aided John Brown] his close friends in this liberal movement.

Channing, however, never liked the word "unitarian," for he felt that it was as abstract as the word "trinitarian." Broad in his religious views, he saw little difference between unitarians and trinitarians. He did, however, favor the unitarian view because he felt it was supported in the Bible.

In 1812 Channing called Calvinism "a curse," because it viewed man as

depraved and unable to choose salvation. Channing was a champion of the spiritual and intellectual freedom of man; he stressed "a Christianity which is liberal, kindly, gentle, and considerate in its judgment of those who may differ."

As champion of the social gospel, Channing in 1816 led to the organization of the Massachusetts Peace society. After a visit to the West Indies, his book "Slavery" in 1835 had the thesis, "Man cannot be justly held and used as property." Yet he felt that the emancipation of slaves should come by the educated conscience rather than by legislation.

A visitor today at Arlington Street church, Boston, can see the graceful pulpit used by Channing in his Federal Street Congregational church, where he preached for more than 40 years. It stands as a shrine of simple beauty to a man who consecrated his life to reason, humanity, and the power of the spirit. Though a short, slight man, he spiritually was a giant, though his earlier life of a recluse with its self-denials had left him with a weakened body.

Behind the life of this saintly person lay a life of daily prayer: "The evening is the time to review not only our blessings, but our actions. . . . The hours of activity having passed, we are soon to sink into insensibility and sleep. How fit that we resign ourselves to the care of that Being who never sleeps, to whom the darkness is as the light, and whose providence is our only safety."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SPEAKS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN

A SERMON BY DR. PRESTON BRADLEY
In the Peoples Church of Chicago

Sunday, February 4, 1951

IT HAS been a tradition in The Peoples Church of Chicago that we devote our Sunday mornings during the month of February each year to biographical sermons; sermons in which we build around some great personality. Because the month of February has had more distinguished people, both men and women, born in that month than any other month in the entire year, I thought it appropriate to speak upon some of them during the month.

We are all constantly reminded from year to year of Lincoln and of Washington because of the importance of these people in the history of our nation and the world. Because of the emphasis of these two personalities we are not familiar with many of the others who were born in the same month. I don't know any particular reason why this should be so, but nevertheless it is.

The month of February has produced some of the most important personalities of the entire year. Men like Thomas Edison, who was born in February; Charles Darwin, Paul Revere; the greatest of course are the two whom I mentioned a moment ago—Washington and Lincoln. But there are many others in every field whose birthdays occur in the month of February.

I am going to open the series this morning with an analysis of the life and personality of Benjamin Franklin—his contribution to the development of our own country and what Franklin

might say, were he in the contemporary scene, to the President of the United States in this hour. There is an element of presumption about that subject, I know; and of course it would be impossible for me to speak dogmatically about what Benjamin Franklin might say to President Truman were Benjamin Franklin here to do so. And there is an element of presumption in my even presuming to know. But by studying the life of Benjamin Franklin, we can, I think, predicate what he would say if he were here today, because we know what his attitude was toward similar problems when he was among us.

One of the difficulties in talking about people who have been long removed from the scene of action and of life is to overcome the myths about them; the fog which hangs over them which the years have created, until they seem so remote from us and so far away that they do not appear to be real persons. The finest historian, the finest biographer is one I think who is able to recapture a sense of reality in the people and the times which they treat. In other words, to identify historical persons and historical eras in the development of mankind with a contemporary vividness so that when you speak of them you feel that you are speaking of someone who is very real, who is very much a part of a present scene or situation; and so that you have recaptured and preserved their humanity and you do not think of them as on a pedestal somewhere quite re-

moved from any contact with reality, as belonging to some almost nebulous situation in the past, or a personality who is so nebulous that there is no sense of reality at all related with them.

Now when one can make someone who has been gone a long time vividly alive and real to you, that is the finest quality of interpretation that anyone could give.

We are all familiar with the general facts in connection with the life of Benjamin Franklin, for I am sure we have heard them preached to us since childhood. But it is to me a lamentable and tragic thing that there are so many young people growing up in the midst of a world more complicated and confused than the world has ever been, without a basic comprehension of the problems which other generations faced and the difficulties which other personalities had to contend with. To me that is tragedy. For history has much to say, and men and women who have long since ceased to be a part of the active processes of human history have much to offer us today. That is the value of historical study, and history is one of the most fascinating, one of the most alive, one of the most vibrant, one of the most dynamic studies which any person can ever make. Certainly at an hour when the very fundamental rudiments of what constitutes a well organized political society of a people are being jeopardized and attacked by all sorts of processes and all sorts of personalities, one cannot be too well grounded in faith and confidence in the perpetuity of one's own system of living and of life. It cannot be expressed merely in an emotional loyalty like patriotism. It cannot be expressed merely by our emotional attitude toward it. It must be well authenticated, well augmented by a familiarity with historical personalities and with historical processes.

That is why I have been utterly amazed and deeply worried by the apparent lack of knowledge of our own historical personalities and the old principles of our own country and our lack of familiarity with the problems that existed at a time when we were in a very formative period. I have said it before and I repeat it now—I think that every child in an American school (and I incorporate in that idea of the American school all the parochial schools of the Roman Catholic Church, all the schools of the Lutheran Church, all of the private schools, all of the schools that operate as private institutions in our society)—and I believe that every child ought to begin to study the history of our country in the seventh grade, and it should be continued through the eighth grade, and there should be four solid years in high school devoted to the study of the formation, the beginning, the problems of the United States of America. That we have not been doing. The average course in United States history is one year—one year of United States history in high school! And there are places in the United States where it is not taught even that much.

Now it isn't a question of learning a few dates, and it isn't a question of learning a few names or a few facts about the people of the country. It is studying the expansion of social and economic freedom in the United States against the background of the whole struggle of man in the history of the world; and it must be studied philosophically. There is only one interpretation of historical facts that is of any value, or of historical personalities, and that is when they are seen against the pattern of a philosophical background. Now what do I mean by that? Let us take one example. What do I mean by studying history philosophically? It isn't just teaching the

student a lot of dates or facts or names. It is interrelating each personality to another and each experience to another in the development of the whole social life of a community. That is a very different matter than just learning facts. Unless you relate facts to each other against the evolutionary processes of history, they are of no value. Merely knowing that Columbus discovered America in 1492 (although he never put his foot upon a single part of what is now American soil) is not enough. All of these things, until they are philosophically dissected and treated in the light of the present, are of no value. You can't do that in one year of study of United States history. And it can be made very attractive. I know at the moment I must be very unpopular with high school students listening to this service. But nevertheless they ought to have four solid years of United States history. I would put four solid years of United States history into every private school, every public school, every parochial school in the United States, and I assure you if we could live long enough to see the result of that, in fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five years you would have a different kind of person in public life. You would have a different kind of society. You would have a different kind of leadership. You would find a complete change in our whole political structure! Socrates said five hundred years before the birth of the Christian era that a democracy depended upon an educated citizenry, and it does. You can't build or preserve a democracy on tyranny; and you can't build it or preserve it on ignorance; and you can't build it where the political leadership is frequently the result of mere political accident, and at the present time in the history of our American political scene, almost without exception those who become presidents and those who assume high

positions in the public life of our country are political accidents! They are accidents! They are not by design, not by plan, not by study, not by equipment; but they are where they are and what they are because of the accidental quality in American political technique. And the result of it is that you inevitably get mediocrity and incompetency in high places. And when you get mediocrity and incompetency in high places in the field of diplomacy, in the executive, in the judicial or the legislative branches of our government, your whole structure is in danger and is imperiled; and the only way you can bring an awakening of the people to that tragedy is to give them information and get it intelligently distributed in the minds of the students and the educators. That is the importance of United States history in this hour and it was never more important.

Now when you come to a character of the gigantic intellectual and philosophical status of Benjamin Franklin, we can't think of him merely as back in the era in which he lived and worked, although it was an era comparable to our present era, with confusion and distrust. People forget that from the first pronouncement of the attitude of the American colonies toward the whole principle of statehood and of nationhood in 1776 and the Declaration of Independence, that it took eleven long years after that declaration before those colonies could possibly see that they could unite themselves into a corporate structure and form a union. Those eleven years were years of agony, years of defeat, years of controversy, years when states fought each other; when Massachusetts and Virginia were as far apart in their political philosophy, almost as far apart as the United States and Russia are today! They were separate identities standing

for separate things, and they were unable to speak the same language. They had the same religious traditions and yet it was eleven years before we could even get anything that approximated the character of a constitution for our new nation. And of all the delegates that were in that Constitutional Convention, nineteen of them went home and never signed it and refused to have anything to do with it! It looked as though the whole thing would collapse—nobody could arrive at a mutual agreement on anything. It was actually sometimes more of a debating society than the present United Nations, a thousand times more, and more serious and more dangerous. There are many people who think that those delegates all with some great wave of patriotism went into the Constitutional Convention and said "Now we are going to form a new nation. Now we are going to do this. Now we are going to do that!" And that it was a great love feast. Read its history. Become familiar with its great debates. You talk about the great debates of this hour. Why, they don't compare with the great debates in other moments and other eras in the history of our country! That was one of the greatest debating eras in the history of freedom, in all the history of democracy.

And to that assembly, when the feeling was that everything was lost and gone, they brought an old man. He was over 90. He had signed the Declaration of Independence. He lived to sign the Constitution of the United States. He lived the entire length of the 18th Century with the exception of ten years; with his intellectual prowess, his intellectual heroism; a member of a great family; many, many children; born in poverty; came to Philadelphia by way of New York; devoted himself to a study of the great fundamental issues of that moment.

Retiring with \$45,000 at the age of thirty-eight, still a young man. That gave him an income then of over \$5,000 a year, and he said "This is enough." And it was a great deal of money at that time. It does not mean anything in these days of astronomical discussions about money. But with that income he said "I shall give the rest of my life to the problems confronting democracy and constitutional government." And had it not been for the contribution which Benjamin Franklin made in the closing hour of that Constitutional Convention, all of subsequent history might have been different.

Here was a man of such many-sided faculties that he touched every area of human life almost like a miracle man. He was the first man to toy with the idea of electronic energy, and dreaming one night under a storm-cast sky—every schoolboy is familiar with his early perception that there was some kind of energy in a flash of lightning which might explain some mystery of power, and we know of his experiments theré. The first man to ever make a bi-focal lens was Benjamin Franklin. The first man who organized and established the mail system of the new government and the first Postmaster General in the cabinet of President Washington was Benjamin Franklin. He was the first man to conceive the idea of a free public library, and founded the first free public library in the world. He was the first man to conceive of the idea of education related to the responsibility of the state, and founded one of the greatest universities in this nation—the University of Pennsylvania. His conception of the value of education in meeting the responsibilities of the free society was affirmed in his understanding of that necessity. The first man who ever conceived the possibility of an illustrated daily news-

paper for the American people was Benjamin Franklin, and he founded, as a printer, a great magazine which today is in existence—The Saturday Evening Post.

Benjamin Franklin was equipped with such vision, such reality, such practicality, and such devotion to a fundamental principle that he gave his life and spread the harmony of his influence on every page of subsequent American history. What was the heart and soul of his virtues? We have recognized many of his virtues and the scope of his intellect, his creative genius, the purity and classicism of his thinking—he wrote from the point of view of literature the finest autobiography in the English language—and those of you who spend your time with your pseudo-intellectual pursuits that steal your time—some of the cheap things which you see on television—some of the cheap literature that you spend your precious hours reading—some of the things that make no contribution whatever to your intellectual personality or to an appreciation of the great difficulties of our modern world—if you want a thrill—and this is an hour of thrills—but if you want a thrill that is a constructive, creative thrill and a bigger thrill with greater value than any thrill you have ever had, read Benjamin Franklin's AUTOBIOGRAPHY. One of the finest literary works, one of the greatest autobiographies in our language. You can buy it in a pocket edition for 25c; and that people deny themselves such access to true greatness is to me pathetic.

Now the point that I want to emphasize this morning as the heart and soul of my imperfect and inadequate tribute to a genius as great as Benjamin Franklin, is what Franklin had to say about thrift, not only thrift in one's personal life but thrift as it involved the cost and maintenance of govern-

ment. If I could be dictator of the United States for five minutes (and that is as long as I would last) I shall tell you what I would do. There are several things I would do but at the moment this is what I would do. I would take three or four paragraphs from Benjamin Franklin. I would have them nicely printed. I would make them very legible. There are a lot of people in Washington who need glasses to see anything that normal people can see without glasses. I would first of all begin with the desk of the President of the United States; and I would take these paragraphs of Franklin and I would put them on the desk of the President of the United States. Then I would go and put them on the desk of the Vice-President of the United States. Then I would go into the Senate and I would put a copy on the desk of every member of the United States Senate. Then I would go over to the House and put a copy on the desk of every member of the House. Then I would go to our Supreme Court and I would put a copy on the desk of every Justice of the Supreme Court. Then I would go out to the states of the Union and I would put a copy on the desk of every governor of the United States. My printing bill would be getting a little high by this time! Then I would go and put a copy on the desk of every member of the legislature of every state in the Union. Then I would go to every mayor in the United States and put a copy on his desk and on the desk of every alderman. Then as dictator, I would station by the side of each of these people a soldier with a gun and I would say to that soldier "Don't you let these people make one move; don't let them say one word; don't let them leave their desks until they have read and studied carefully these three paragraphs!"

That I would do. For it is obvious

to me that with the present impending danger of unconcernedly wrecking the economy of the United States of America so terribly by an increase of taxation but with no effort being made to cut down or eliminate waste or inefficiency, our greatest danger—and mark these words, and I say them over the air and I say them without apology and I shall not retract them—the greatest danger to the United States is not from Moscow, not from Berlin, not from Korea, not from Paris or London—the greatest danger and the greatest menace with which we are confronted in these United States is this colossal, head-long plunging into an exhaustion of the economic resources of the American people! That is a bigger danger than Russia; for if that danger is not treated and remedied, Russia will get what Russia wants without shedding the blood of a single Russian soldier or spending a single Russian ruble.

And if Benjamin Franklin were here today, he would say to the President of the United States (and I am as convinced of this as I am that I am in this pulpit) and I am not talking politics; and those of you who write and accuse me of putting politics in my sermons, you had better think this thing through because I am not talking politics. I am not interested in political parties as such, certainly not on the national level where there is so little difference between them in the fundamental practice of waste in government! I am not interested in that aspect at all. I am not interested because I think I see clearly that if we are to preserve the economic and industrial stability of the United States of America, it must be done by official Washington recognizing that when a nation has an opportunity to save millions and millions and millions of dollars, as the Hoover Commission undeniably demonstrated to the American people could

be done, and the saving would not impair but rather would increase the efficiency of government, and at the same time there is complete oblivion to paying any serious attention to saving, then it is time for Franklin to speak and every one else, whether they are Democrat or Republican, for on the question of saving, all of us better begin to be Americans before we are either Republicans or Democrats. I don't care how much oil we have, or coal, or iron, or natural resources—there is no possibility of a nation spending and wasting its way into economic turmoil and surviving. I think, ladies and gentlemen, that that would be something like what Benjamin Franklin would say today if he were in Washington. Thrift—cut out the waste! Cut out the overlapping! Cut out the duplication! Cut out the colossal expenditure that we see everywhere! If we will do that, we can help every country in the world. We can maintain a military supremacy strong enough to make us invulnerable. But we can't do it if we dissipate our own resources and energy.

That, it seems to me, is pure logic; it seems to me good reasoning. You and I love our country. I love it with a love beyond description, and I read something just this morning from J. B. Priestley that thrilled me. J. B. Priestley, the great writer and author, stood on the rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado looking at that brilliance of color and majesty which have defied the descriptive powers of all those who have ever viewed it, and as he looked into that great natural chasm, worn out of the earth by a river, with its sides through corrosion and erosion creating magnificent vistas, J. B. Priestley turned and said "Were I an American, I should always ask myself, am I the kind of an American who deserves the Grand Canyon of the Colorado?"

The Liberalist

FREEDOM—FELLOWSHIP—CHARACTER

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EDITORIAL

WE are now approaching Holy Week, which is the culmination of the Lenten Season. The word "Lent" comes from the Anglo-Saxon "Lencten" and means Spring. Even people who have no church affiliation whatever, have an entirely different attitude toward this season of the year than in years past. We usually associate the whole idea of Lent with the idea of denial, of fasting and observing certain rites and ceremonies, which, although beautiful and necessary, do not represent the real significance of Lent.

The Lenten Season means the exercising of the spiritual muscles. Never in our history was it more necessary to apply the lessons and teachings of Lent to the whole area of our national, economic, and industrial life than it is now. Our nation needs a Lenten Season. All the United Nations need a Lenten Season. From the President of the United States to the humblest citizen of our nation, there is need for us all

to enter with humility, with introspection, self-examination, devotion, sacrifice, into the spirit of this hour.

Selfishness and greed, intolerance and hatred of others, bickerings and fault-findings, criticisms and condemnations, all these undermine, weaken and destroy. The Lenten Season is in opposition to these ignoble attitudes.

Lent means the accumulation of spiritual energy; Lent means the increase of our sensitiveness to the needs of others; Lent means moments of devotion and consecration and dedication. Lent means the cleansing of the dross; it is the separating of the wheat and the chaff; Lent means developing sufficient strength so that any emergency, any situation, any crisis, any difficulty, any problem of life can be met triumphantly and victoriously.

Lent means devotion to the highest and best we know. Lent means staying in the presence of the superlative, the excellent, the good, the true, the beautiful. Lent means putting all depend-

ence upon an eternal truth. Lent means the deepening of the foundations under this nation. Lent does not belong to any group, to any sect, to any creed, to any Church. It is a principle as universal as God himself, and the practice of it means the building of those powers which will withstand every storm and tempest that shall arise here or anywhere in the world.

The greatest and the bravest men and women of human history have been the men and women who cultivated a dependence for their strength and power on the eternal. All else is shifting sand and miry clay.

In this season of the year more than any other, we need the concentration on our inner life which directs and controls the outer. Why am I here in this world? What is my aim? Am I going in the right direction? Do I know and use the resources in me? Am I just and kind to my fellow men? These are the questions to which one seeks for an answer at the Lenten Season.

* * *

DR. BRADLEY'S EASTER LETTER

The Study
Lent, 1951

Dear Friend:

"The sunrise never failed us yet!" Do you recall reading those lines before? Well, "Easter never failed us yet" and never will. No matter how chaotic and confused this old globe is, Easter always comes. No matter how discouraged we are, Easter never fails. Everything changes but not Easter. It is our one great demonstration for this tortured world that victory is always at the end of the struggle for all whose

faith is strong and whose trust is in the Eternal. Easter means triumph and should be celebrated with joy and gladness. We want to observe Easter in our church in this spirit.

We are planning a beautiful Easter-tide. I am speaking every noon Holy Week (March 19 through the 23rd) in the Erlanger Theater, 127 N. Clark St., and every evening at 8 o'clock in the Church. There will be two great services Palm Sunday (March 18th), 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Easter Day (March 25th) there will be four great services, 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 3:30 p.m. (new members received and children christened) and the closing Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock. We will have the finest Easter music in our history arranged by Prof. LeRoy Wetzel for our great Quartet and Chorus Choir.

We always depend upon our Easter offering to help us in our heavy financial burden. I know you will want to share by your Easter gifts. Will you not remember the Church and our work with an unusual offering this year? The enclosed envelope with your gift may be mailed or brought to any service and placed in the offering.

I appreciate your support, attendance and work and wish for you and yours a joyful Easter.

Your friend and Pastor,
Preston Bradley

* * *

STILL AS OF OLD

Still as of old
Men by themselves are priced—
For thirty pieces Judas sold
Himself, not Christ.

—Hester H. Cholmondeley
(From "Poems for the Great Days"
Clark and Clark)



PEOPLES CHURCH

DR. BRADLEY'S BOOK LECTURES FOR MARCH

The Season's Wednesday Evening Book Lectures will close with Wednesday of Holy Week, March 21st. Following is the March list:

March 7—"Fifty Years With the Golden Rule"—J. C. Penney

March 14—"Faith Can Master Fear"—G. Ernest Thomas

March 21—"Jesus and the Bible"

* * *

DR. BRADLEY WILL CONDUCT A PREACHING MISSION IN BOSTON

Dr. Bradley has been invited by a group of Boston Unitarian clergymen to conduct a preaching mission in the City of Boston, April 23rd through April 26th.

He will speak Monday evening, April 23rd, in the Arlington Street Church, on "What Is Unitarian Christianity?"

Tuesday noon, April 24th, he will speak in King's Chapel, on "Christianity in the Modern World."

Tuesday evening, in the Arlington Street Church on "Youth, This Is Your Hour."

Wednesday, April 25th, at noon, in King's Chapel, on "Christianity—Then and Now."

Wednesday evening, in the Arlington Street Church, "Is Christianity the Solution?"

Thursday evening, April 26th, he will be given a dinner and reception in the Arlington Street Church, speaking on the subject "The Future for Christian Unitarianism."

The Arlington Street Church is one of the most historic churches in America, made famous by the ministry of

the great William Ellery Channing.

King's Chapel, Boston, is one of the oldest churches in the United States and one of the most historic. It is located in the heart of Boston, and is one of the most famous Liberal Christian Churches in the world.

The Peoples Church of Chicago is honored that our pastor should be invited for this important preaching mission.

If you have friends or relatives in Boston, why not write them and invite them to attend the Boston meetings.

* * *

DR. BRADLEY TO SAIL ON MARCH 31

Dr. Bradley will sail Saturday, March 31st, on the "Santa Paula" for South America.

He will visit Willemstad, Curacao, the Netherlands West Indies; La Guaira, Valencia and Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; and Cartagena, Colombia, returning to New York April 11th, and will arrive in Chicago to resume his full schedule of activities on April 12th.

Dr. Bradley has always taken a two weeks' rest after the Lenten Season, and this year he is going to visit what will be an entirely new scene for him.

He will speak on his experiences on his return to the pulpit Sunday morning, April 15th.

* * *

REV. A. SEYMOUR GILMARTIN

Sundays, April 1st and 8th, the pulpit of The Peoples Church will be supplied by an entirely new personality to our congregation.

The minister for the two Sundays will be the Rev. A. Seymour Gilmartin, minister of the First Unitarian Church of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. Gilmartin is a graduate of Har-

vard University, Meadville Theological School and the University of Chicago. He has been located in Fort Wayne since 1945 and has made a profound impression upon not only the city, but the entire State of Indiana.

He is considered to be one of the finest speakers in the Unitarian Church. He is particularly successful with young people. Dr. Bradley has known him for a long time and has spoken for him in Fort Wayne. He has a most pleasing personality and it is always an inspiring experience to hear him.

* * *

GIRL SCOUTS TO HOLD OPEN HOUSE

Friday evening, March 2nd, at 7:30 has been set as the date and time of an Open House Meeting of the Uptown Neighborhood Association of Girl Scouts. This Open House will be held in Anderson Hall of The Peoples Church, which sponsors four of the troops in this area. All the Girl Scout Troops of the entire area will participate in the program.

A Pageant will be presented, entitled "Girl Scouts Also Serve," written by Oleda Schrottky. There will be dramatic skits, folk dancing and Indian lore.

The guest speaker will be Miss Flora Slutzker. Refreshments will be served, and everyone is invited to attend.

All parents will be interested in this opportunity to meet the Girl Scouts and to encourage them in their fine work.

* * *

THE UPTOWN PLAYERS

March Drama Tea

Two one-act plays will be presented at the March Drama Tea of The Uptown Players, to be held in Anderson Hall of the Church, on Sunday afternoon, March 4th, at four o'clock. Guest artist will be our own Marcia Sandahl,

the contralto member of The Peoples Church Quartet. Dick Eaton of The Players will direct the plays.

Auditions

Sunday afternoon, March 18th, at 869 N. Dearborn Street, Studio of The Players, Auditions for Membership will be held. Anyone interested in any phase of the theatre is welcome for audition.

"Detective Story"

The Uptown Players are giving two out-of-town performances of "The Philadelphia Story," their February production. These will take place in Aurora on March 17th and in Peoria on March 31st.

Their next Chicago production will be in April at the Eleventh Street Theatre, on April 14th and 15th, when they will produce "Detective Story" by Sidney Kingsley.

* * *

THE WOMAN'S CLUB

The Education and Travel Departments of The Woman's Club are in charge of the March 5th program, to be held in Anderson Hall at 1:00 o'clock.

The guest speaker will be Rodger Kvam, America's Town Hall Contest Winner. His subject, "Youth Sees the World Today."

Mrs. Leona Amore and Mrs. G. H. Staub are the chairmen for the day. The hostesses are Mrs. J. H. Baer, Mrs. W. M. Holmes, Mrs. G. Clark and Mrs. M. Leonard.

Past President's Day

Miss Cornelia Hartshorn is Chairman of Past Presidents' Day, which is sponsored by the International Relations Department, and will be held on Monday, March 19th, at 1:00 o'clock in Anderson Hall.

The program is to be announced and

the hostesses are Mrs. Wm. Berglund, Mrs. F. Bryan and Mrs. E. Tindall.

* * *

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS WOMAN'S CLUB

On Tuesday evening, March 13th, the Professional and Business Women of The Peoples Church will turn back the clock of time to the days when Chicago was much, much younger.

The inspiration for this unusual interruption of the clock's regular procedure was the finding of a big, big trunk in the attic. The contents was too precious to remain hidden, hence the hands of the clock are being steadily turned backward and will continue to keep turning in that direction during the program on March 13th, for no set period of time can be allotted to that evening. It will represent several different periods in the antiquity of this "young" city.

Members of the club will act as models in presenting "Fashions When Chicago Was Young."

Outside talent is being brought in to present an old fashioned "Mellerdrammer" which will be coached and directed by J. Bradley-Griffin, Director of The Uptown Players. This talent consists of the "Drammer Team" of Chapter No. 5 of the Dale Carnegie Club International, consisting of William Wall, Quinn R. Prichard, Charlotte Stiger, Marion Schert and Ethel Wells Smalley.

The public will be welcomed to this outstanding old fashioned event as a hilarious time will be had by all and hilarious evenings are all too few in the busy life of a big city.

Tuesday, March 13 at 8 o'clock—Anderson Hall—admission 35c, refreshments included.

Presenting "THE FATAL NECK-LACE" (Mellerdramatic)

and

"FASHIONS WHEN CHICAGO WAS YOUNG"

* * *

THE MEN'S CLUB

For their March program, to be given Monday, March 26, the Men's Club will present Mr. Harry Ditchburne, lawyer and former Assistant State's Attorney. His subject will be announced later and will be on a current topic. There will be special music and refreshments will be served.

PARKING SPACE

PARKING SPACE is now available for The Peoples Church, at the rear of the church, through the courtesy of Kemper Insurance Company.

DR. BRADLEY'S PHOTO

Because many requests come through the mail for an autographed photograph of Dr. Bradley, an unusually fine photo has been prepared by Fabian Bachrach, and will be sent to anyone for \$1.00, all profits to go to the Church Expense Fund.



THE PEOPLES CHURCH OF CHICAGO

941 Lawrence Avenue

- Sunday School—Mr. Robert Crosswhite, Superintendent. 9:30 a.m.
 Sunday Morning Service—Broadcast WJJD. 11:00 a.m.
 Sunday Evening Service. 7:00 p.m.
 Wednesday Evening Book Lectures by Dr. Bradley. 8:00 p.m.
 Woman's Club—Monday, March 5th, 1:00 p.m.—Education and Travel Depts.
 present Rodger Kvam, America's Town Hall Contest Winner, in "Youth
 Sees the World Today." Chairmen, Mrs. Leona Amore and Mrs. G. H. Staub.
 Hostesses, Mrs. J. H. Baer, Mrs. W. M. Holmes, Mrs. G. Clark and Mrs. M.
 Leonard.
 Monday, March 19th, 1:00 p.m. Past Presidents' Day. International Re-
 lations Department. Program to be announced. Chairman, Miss Cornelia
 Hartshorn. Hostesses, Mrs. Wm. Berglund, Mrs. F. Bryan and Mrs. E.
 Tindall.
 Professional and Business Woman's Club—Tuesday, March 13th, 8 p.m. Pre-
 senting "Fashions When Chicago Was Young" (from the trunk in the attic,
 with models from among the business women); and a heart-wrenching "mel-
 lerdrammer," "The Fatal Necklace," by Chicago Chapter No. 5, Dale Carnegie
 Club International "drammer group," coached and directed by J. Bradley-
 Griffin, Director of The Uptown Players.
 March 27th, 8 p.m. Business Meeting.
 Men's Club, Monday, March 26th, 8 p.m. Guest speaker, Mr. Harry Ditch-
 burne, lawyer and former Asst. State's Attorney. Subject to be announced.
 Guest artist to be announced. Refreshments. Guest fee, 50c.
 The Uptown Players—Studios 869 N. Dearborn St., Michigan 2-3105.
 Sunday, March 4, at 4 o'clock, in Anderson Hall, March Drama Tea. Two
 one-act plays, directed by Dick Eaton. Guest Artist, Marcia Sandahl, Con-
 tralto.
 Sunday March 18, 3:00 p.m., 869 N. Dearborn St., Auditions for mem-
 bership in The Uptown Players. Anyone interested in any phase of the
 theatre is welcome to audition.
 Saturday, March 17th, The Players will present "The Philadelphia Story"
 in Aurora, Illinois, and on Saturday, March 31st, in Peoria.
 The next Chicago production of The Uptown Players will be "Detective
 Story," by Sidney Kingsley, to be given on Saturday, April 14th, at 8:30
 p.m., and on Sunday, April 15th, at 3:00 p.m., in the Eleventh St. Theatre,
 62 E. 11th St. Admission \$1.50.
 Channing Club (young people of High School age)—
 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, Bradley Hall. 8:00 p.m.
 Choir Rehearsals—Every Friday night in the Church Auditorium. . . . 8:00 p.m.
 Usher's Club—1st Tuesday of each month in Anderson Hall. 8:00 p.m.
 Girl Scout Troop No. 187, every Thursday night, Anderson Hall. . . . 7:00 p.m.
 Intermediate Girl Scout Troop No. 301, every Thursday afternoon. . . 3:30 p.m.
 Brownie Scout Troop No. 630, every Monday afternoon. 3:30 p.m.
 Senior Scout Troop No. 224, every Thursday night, Bradley Hall. . . . 7:30 p.m.
 Boy Scouts—Cub Pack No. 3864—4th Friday each month,
 Anderson Hall 7:30 p.m.

DR. BRADLEY'S RADIO SCHEDULE

- WJJD—Every Sunday, 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (1160 on the dial)
 WBBM—Every Sunday night at 10:15 (780 on the dial)
 WGN-TV—Every Monday Night at 8:00 (Channel 9)



BOOK CHATS

FOR eighteen years, every Wednesday evening during the season, I have reviewed a book for an audience which averages more than 1200 people. I started giving talks about books long before they were as popular as they are today. I have discussed books in every field of literature, but I have never talked about a book which I did not believe was significant and important.

People are not buying books nor reading books today as they did some years ago, but they are reading better books than ever and less fiction. I happen to be chairman of the library committee of the Chicago Public Library and our statistics show that while the decrease in the number of books being withdrawn from the library has been as great as a decrease of 7,000 in January of this year, this decrease has been almost entirely in the field of fiction. General literature does not show any such decline. Perhaps one reason for this is that the entertaining and dramatic element of fiction is being offered by television and those who are interested primarily in the novel are finding gratification for their taste in the many films which are being presented over television; but people are interested in books which have something to say and they are reading them as never before.

Three of the books on the best-seller lists of America today are books that have to deal with the intellectual and spiritual development of the human personality. And when a book such as the book I am now going to chat with you about comes along, I, who have spent my life trying to bring to the attention of people opportunities for

self-development, feel that nothing should prevent me from telling as many people as I possibly can reach about this book. It has an interesting title. The name of it is "The Magic of Believing," and the author is Claude M. Bristol. The book is published by Prentice-Hall and the introduction is by Palmer Hoyt, the editor and publisher of the Denver Post.

The theme of the book is the science of setting your goal and then reaching it. At a time when there are so many confused, frustrated people, I know of no book more valuable and more necessary. You remember the story about the little boy and his father: it's a story which I told in the opening chapter of one of my own books. The little boy was interested in jigsaw puzzles. The father brought home a jigsaw puzzle one evening, of the world broken up in irregular blocks. The little boy opened the puzzle and spread it out on the floor, and in just a very few minutes had it all solved. The father was astounded. He said, "Why son, how did you ever do it so quickly?" And the little boy replied, "Well, Dad, there was a picture of a man on the other side. I just put the man together and the world came out all right." The little boy was right.

Now, in speaking about the book, *The Magic of Believing*, it is important that we know something about the man who wrote it. When a book is able to do what this book has done for thousands, the secret of its power is to be found in the author. When I read a book I want to know enough about the author to know whether he speaks with authority or not.

Claude M. Bristol was born in Port-

land, Oregon. He had extensive service in World War I, has been a successful newspaper reporter (and incidentally, newspaper reporting is one of the finest school rooms for books dealing with the development of personality one could ever have). He has also had a most successful career in investment banking and, together with his travel, and law work, has had a forty-year career of achievement. He has always been a leader in veteran and civic affairs, but all of his life he has been an investigator of what he calls "mind stuff." There is one story out here in the northwest of how he saved a large company, which was on the verge of bankruptcy, with his formula of belief. And whether you want an increased income, a new home, a better job, a happy marriage or simply a good night's sleep, this remarkable book will tell you how it can be done. It must not be confused with the more ephemeral and cheaper form of "how to" books, many of which are written by theorists with no practical experience. This is the only book I know which gives a complete program of the steps necessary to the achievement of any worthy given aim. It reveals the magic of developing unlimited energies which you possess and which when utilized will make you more competent to meet and handle successfully every problem and obstacle which you have to face. It tells the dramatic, illuminating and fascinating story of how you become what you contemplate; why hard work alone will not bring success; how to make your objective the great desire of your life. How to bring the subconscious into practical action through your ability of having mental pictures. How to use the law of suggestion on yourself to increase your effectiveness everywhere along the line; how to develop the power of your imagination; to find ways and means of overcoming ob-

stacles; how to project your thoughts and turn them into achievements. In fact, this whole book, *The Magic of Believing*, is a sane, practical, easily understood presentation of one of the most valuable things necessary for each one of us.

There isn't a listener to me now, who wouldn't be grateful for my having called your attention to the book. Positive, creative thought leads to action and ultimate realization, but the real power, much more than action itself, is the thought. Remember always, says Mr. Bristol, in *The Magic of Believing*, "Whatever man can conceive mentally he can bring into materialization: health, wealth and happiness must follow, if the proper mental pictures are created and constantly maintained, for the law of cause and effect is immutable. Is there anyone who can disagree with "The Magic of Believing." The book is written in an easy style, excellent format, 245 pages and it isn't a book just to be read. It's a book to be worked with and lived with, and there is not a listener now but who could increase their own sense of power, and find their own problems and difficulties easier to handle, if they would live with this book. There is a force, a factor, a power, a science, call it what you will, but altogether too few people understand it enough. If more realized this truth, we would create a more favorable environment to settle the larger problems of the world, the nation and our own firesides.

* * *

At the beginning of Brotherhood Week last month, on February 19th, there was published Ashley Montagu's latest book, "Statement on Race." You will remember that in our October "Liberalist" we reviewed "On Being Human" by this author.

Ashley Montagu is head of the Department of Anthropology at Rutgers

University. He has won especial note for his work in race relations. His books include, in addition to "On Being Human," "Man's Most Dangerous Myth," "The Fallacy of Race," and "An Introduction to Physical Anthropology."

UNESCO invited representatives from eight nations—physical anthropologists, sociologists, social psychologists, and ethnologists—to achieve agreement on a definitive statement embodying the latest scientific findings. Professor Ashley Montagu was one of two United States representatives on the Committee and wrote the first draft of the statement. The draft incorporates suggestions by experts from all over the world. The fifth and final draft was issued by UNESCO as the last word on a subject of world-wide significance.

Because the UNESCO statement was

very compact and in summary form, in his book Mr. Montagu has used each paragraph of the UNESCO statement as his text for an entire chapter, setting forth brief, easily understood summaries, so that the reader has the most advanced, concise and readable scientific work on race that is available to the general reader. It once and for all defines this difficult and much-abused term of "race."

This "Statement on Race" I am grateful to say only costs \$2.00 and is therefore, available to a great many people. It is published by Henry Schuman, Inc., of New York, and I cannot urge all our readers too strongly to get the book, either through your library or book store and advance with the experts in this fascinating study of race, about which the world in general knows so little. It is as interesting as history itself.



The *RADIO* MAIL BAG

By **ETHEL WELLS SMALLEY**

ALL during the month of February (it still is February as this March Mail Bag is being written) the spirit of Grace Thayer Bradley has seemed to hover around the Study in Dr. Bradley's home. Every time I look out the window at the changing color of the tree bark I think of her. When I mention the shadows on the grass over in the park (there has been a day or two of sunshine when one could find shadows there) Doctor will say "Yes, Mother always spoke about

the long shadows—you remember how she watched for the changing color in the tree bark?"

Because I haven't been able to "get past" the thought of her, who originated and loved this Mail Bag, I was drawn back to one of her articles written for the Mail Bag in February a year ago, just shortly before that tragic day when she found she must be taken to the hospital. The article was written for the March Liberalist, but was written of course in February. She says:

"February—the short little month that always holds so many happy suggestions of spring, when the tree bark begins to show change of color, and the long shadows late in the afternoon lie across the snow in graceful pattern. The sun's last rays in the west toss delicate rose-color ribbons across to the eastern sky above the lake, where for some distance along the shore there is piled up snow-white ice and frozen snow."

Well, it all happened like that this February, and because she and I used always to talk about it—we shared a love of the things of nature, the sky, the cloud effects, the sunlight glinting on the grass and trees of the park—and every time I look out the window I seem to feel her presence looking out, too, telling me what to expect next in Nature's changing and oncoming scene. She would tell me just which snow was the sugar snow, because it clung to the bark so long and left its needed moisture there.

Her article was very short that month—it was all she could do to bring herself to write it at all, but she closed with a paragraph which could well be written this day, so I repeat it for you:

"We are walking up the path toward Easter and I pray it may be a blessed Easter of greater peace in the world than we have had for a long, long time! With true Hosannas to the King of Love, wiping out hate and war and wickedness in every land, across the face of the earth! May all people in every land listen and obey the best that is in them."

* * *

The Mail Bag is very full this month—it is so difficult to select just a few from the many letters, but this first one from an old friend lends itself perfectly to Mrs. Bradley's closing thought above:

I am sure our readers will remember dear Rev. W. J. Griffith, who several times was interviewed by Dr. Bradley on WGN on St. David's Day. Rev. Griffith, the beloved pastor for so many years of the Hebron Welsh Presbyterian Church on the west side of Chicago, is now in Wisconsin, and here is his letter and poem:

"Dear Dr. Bradley: Seldom a day goes by without our tuning in Station WIND to hear the familiar voice of Dr. Bradley and we all profit so much. You have thousands of eager listeners in Wisconsin. May God strengthen you to carry on the good work you are doing.

"I am at present residing in Waukesha, Wisconsin, but am as busy as ever preaching on Sundays within the Synod of Wisconsin and speaking occasionally on Station WAUX in this city.

Yours sincerely,
W. J. Griffith."

Rev. Griffith enclosed the following poem which Dr. Bradley has read on the air:

O POET DIVINE

O Poet Divine, make us to rhyme
With nobler things within Thy plan.
Thou hast ordained that space and time
In Thee should harmonize through man;
Use us within Thy lyrics, Lord,
In tune with flowers, birds and trees
To sing and smile—a living word
In Thy great Poem of perfect peace.

O Poet Divine, make us to rhyme
With other races, creeds and clans.
There is a pattern most sublime
Of thoughts and colors in Thy plans:
Use us within Thy sonnets, Lord,
To fit with purposes above.
Make us a living, rhyming word
In Thy great Poem of perfect love.

* * *

As you will see, by referring to Dr. Bradley's list of engagements for January appearing elsewhere in this issue,

on January 18th he gave an address at the Stevens Hotel on the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of that church of great tradition—The Central Church of Chicago—the church of David Swing, Newell Dwight Hillis, Frank W. Gunsaulus, Frederick Shannon, Harold Rouppe, and now of Kenneth Hildebrand. You will perhaps take pride in the fact that our Pastor was chosen to make the important address for that occasion, and also in the following letters chosen out of the many received, thanking him for it. The following letter is from the Minister of The Central Church of Chicago, Rev. Kenneth Hildebrand:

"Dear Dr. Bradley:

Words are frail things and, therefore, they cannot carry a portion of the deep gratitude that I would like to express to you for the marvelous thing you did at our Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Banquet. No one except you could have brought the intimate personal touch which was so fine and necessary and, at the same time, have given us the inspiration to build the future on the firm foundations of the past which you outlined. No end of fine comments have come, and all are agreed that yours was the perfect address for our occasion.

"It was all the more meaningful because you had known most of my predecessors personally and, through the years, had fought many of the same battles which confronted them. I was extremely moved and touched by your great hearted appeal for me personally, and I want you to know that I shall never forget it.

"So, thank you, Dr. Bradley. You have given a great boost to the morale and vision of the Central Church, which will serve us all in good stead as we try to buy up the future you pictured for us.

"Affectionate personal regards and

best wishes. I trust that Jimmy is feeling much better. Do give him my greetings.

Gratefully yours,
Kenneth Hildebrand,
Minister."

* * *

From the Chairman of the Board of The Goodheart-Willcox Company, Inc., (Technical Books), came this letter in reference to the same occasion:

"Dear Dr. Bradley:

"Just a few words to say that in my opinion your sermon last Thursday at the seventy-fifth anniversary benefit of The Central Church of Chicago, was the greatest that it has ever been my experience to hear. Some might say it was a lecture but I call it a master sermon.

"If more of the American people could hear that sermon it would undoubtedly be of great benefit to them. In fact, I have been talking about it ever since I heard the sermon and am taking this opportunity to write you about it.

"I have listened to a great many of your sermons over a period of years and they have all been wonderful, but this was the greatest of all sermons I have ever heard. It contained Americanism from beginning to end and without pulling any punches.

"I wanted the opportunity to shake your hand Thursday but I hurried to get my coat out of the checkroom and by the time I got through you were gone.

"Again thanking you for your great co-operation, and with best personal regards in which Mrs. Willcox joins me, I am

Sincerely,
C. D. Willcox"

* * *

And now here is a letter just a little bit different from most, for it comes from Harvey L. Hanson, Jr., who is

nine years old. No doubt you will enjoy his letter and also reading the letter which Dr. Bradley wrote to Harvey in reply:

"Dear Dr. Preston Bradley:

"My name is Harvey L. Hanson, Jr., and I'm nine years old, in the fifth grade at Willard elementary school.

"My class is having a contest to see who can receive the most autograph pictures of famous people and such information of your definition of brotherhood week, what school you attended and what it was like for you in the fifth grade. Please do this favor for me. I thank you.

Sincerely,

Harvey L. Hanson, Jr.,
428 E. 47th St.,
Chicago 15, Ill."

That is just the way Harvey wrote it, except that he made no paragraphs and it was written on school notebook paper with lines ruled on it. The writing was very clear and legible.

Here is Dr. Bradley's answer, which no doubt pleased little Harvey very much:

"My Dear Harvey:

"I was glad to receive your letter asking for my picture and some ideas about brotherhood. I am sending an autographed picture with this letter, which I hope you will receive in good condition.

"Brotherhood simply means liking other people, and whether they are white, black, red or yellow or brown, or Catholic or Jewish or Protestant, we must all live in the same country, and brotherhood means working together with people who are different than ourselves; and always being fair with others and trying to help everyone.

"I went to school in a little country village, called Linden, in Michigan. There were less than 500 people in that

village, so I don't know much about schools in a big city. We had a very good teacher, whom I learned to love very much when I was in fifth grade. She lived to be a very old lady and I kept in touch with her until her death.

"We didn't have in our little school all the opportunities which you children have in the fifth grade, but we tried to do our best with what we had. They were very happy times for me. I enjoyed the game after school, the swimming parties in our old swimming hole, and skating on the millpond in the winter.

"I was glad to get your letter because it brought my own childhood back to me.

"I hope you win the contest and I would like to hear from you again telling me all about it.

"With best wishes to you, I am

Sincerely,

Preston Bradley."

(and just as we were sending this copy to press, along came a letter of thanks from Harvey, with this line placed in a modest P.S. "I won the contest.")

* * *

In connection with Dr. Bradley's Sunday night broadcast, here is a paragraph from a letter written by Mr. George Orndorff:

"It strikes me as a unique 'coincidence' of life that a hearing-aid manufacturer should have taken over the sponsorship of someone whose words are so worth the hearing. Too bad so much of the world's deafness is not physical."

* * *

Dr. Bradley has already made many plans for Easter. The Easter letter is ready to mail, the Lenten folders listing the services for Holy Week are at the printers and all the services have been planned for. Won't you begin to plan,

too, as Easter is only 25 days away from the first of March and, according to the calendar Spring comes on the 21st—but who can tell us about the weather! We hope for a grand Easter.

And now, in Mrs. Bradley's own closing words last year—

"May Peace and Content abide with you through the Eastertide!"

KEEP — ON — THE — BEAM!

DR. BRADLEY'S ENGAGEMENTS

January

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1—Radio Address. WIND | Address. Chicago Public Library |
| 2—Radio Address. WIND | Address. League of American Pen Women |
| Luncheon and Conference at University Club, re: World Federalist Dinner | |
| 3—Radio Address. WIND | 12—Radio Address (El. Tr.) |
| Address. Friends of Drama, La-Salle Hotel. 23rd Birthday | Luncheon in N. Y. City with Bishop of Iceland and his wife |
| Address. Chicago Woman's Club | Radio conference |
| 1st Event of 75th Year | Television Broadcast WOR-TV New York City |
| Book Lecture. Peoples Church | |
| 4—Radio Address. WIND | 14—Two Services. Peoples Church |
| Opening Book Lecture, Chicago Public Library | Radio Address. WBBM |
| Conference with Mr. Kemper | |
| 5—Radio Address. WIND | 15—Radio Address. WIND |
| 7—Two Services. Peoples Church | Address. Skala Club, Penthouse, Morrison Hotel |
| Radio Address. WBBM | |
| 8—Radio Address. WIND | 16—Radio Address. WIND |
| Address. Ad Post, American Legion. Morrison Hotel | Address. Lion's Club, Old Prague Restaurant |
| Meeting Board of Directors | Address. Avalon Park Community Church for Grand Crossing-Chat-ham Dept. Y.M.C.A. |
| Chicago Public Library | |
| 9—Radio Address. WIND | 17—Radio Address. WIND |
| Address. Sinai Temple Sisterhood | Book Lecture. Peoples Church |
| Attendance at Reception to Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, member of U.S. Delegation to United Nations | |
| 10—Radio Address. WIND | 18—Radio Address. WIND |
| Book Lecture Peoples Church | Address. Chicago Public Library |
| Address. Edgewater B'nai B'rith | Address. Woman's Ideal Club, Blackstone Hotel |
| Ravenswood Masonic Temple | Address—75th Anniversary Central Church. Stevens Hotel |
| 11—Radio Address. WIND | 19—Radio Address. WIND |
| Cutting Record WIND | Address. Woman's Relief Corps. Sherman Hotel |
| | |
| | 21—Two Services. Peoples Church |
| | Radio Address. WBBM |
| | 22—Radio Address. WIND |

- Meeting State Normal School Board, Morrison Hotel
 Meeting. Board of Directors Chicago Public Library
 23—Radio Address. WIND
 24—Radio Address. WIND
 Address. Woman's Club, Libertyville, Ill.
 Book Lecture. Peoples Church
 Address. Freeman Dinner. Edgewater Beach Hotel
 25—Radio Address. WIND
 Book Lecture. Chicago Public Library
 Address. Vermilion County Soil Conservation Dinner and Annual Meeting
 26—Radio Address. WIND
 Closing broadcast for Evans
 Address. Memorial Hall. Racine, Wis.
- 27—Address. Fair Oak Lodge A.F. & A.M. Masonic Temple, Oak Park
 28—Two Services. Peoples Church
 Address. Herring Breakfast Swedish Club
 Radio Address—WBBM
 29—Radio Address. WIND
 1st Broadcast for Acousticon Company in new series
 30—Radio Address. WIND
 Conference with Religious News Service. Bismarck Hotel
 Address. Temple Beth-El, Gary, Indiana
 31—Radio Address. WIND
 Address. To Personnel, at O'Hare Flying Field
 Book Lecture. Peoples Church

FUNERALS

- 3—Richard Cooney
 5—A. F. Howell
 6—Mrs. Annie M. Meyer
 Mr. Louis Nies
 8—Nelle Quigley
- 11—Mary Wintersohl
 17—J. A. Goode
 24—Melvin Gage
 26—Mrs. Emma L. Ahles
 27—Edward J. Kelly

WEDDINGS

- 1—Sharon Reid and
 Joseph Clayton
 6—Maryl Tuck and
 Leon André
 13—Barbara Jane Kamin and
 Dante Mencini
 17—Ora Letta Shoven and
 Howard S. Jones
 20—Shirley Zgorski and
 Wm. Heatley
- 20—Jeanne Hayes and
 Jerome Alvoert
 24—Jack Gillett and
 Carmen Costello
 27—Miss J. E. Goodrich and
 Don R. Wallquist
 Betty Simpson and
 Carl Hargrove
 29—H. S. Erickson and
 Gloria Swanson

CHRISTENINGS

- 28—Elinda Fay Reynolds, d. of
 Mr. and Mrs. John Reynolds
- Keith Wayne Struple, s. of
 Mr. and Mrs. Francis Struple

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